

30th Semi-Annual Lockhart Mill End Sale starts Tuesday, February 4th, and will be continued about 10 days. Now the prices tumble on about everything. The measure of your ability to save will be taken by your accomplishments, not by what you promise.

McKelvey's
"THE BIG STORE"

30th Semi-Annual Lockhart Mill End Sale starts Tuesday, February 4th, and will continue about 10 days. The heart contrives but the hand executes. Timid caution is a sign of age. This sale offers a ripe and fertile opportunity for action, a chance to show what you can do to help reduce the cost of living in your own home.

30th Semi-Annual Lockhart Mill-End Sale Starts Tuesday, Feb. 4th

The clever and capable Mr. Lockhart, who is admired by everybody for his skill and genius, is on his way across the continent giving Mill-End sales in the best stores in principal cities

Housewives will gather in merry, crowding groups around these tables
Laden With Wash Goods
eager to share their values

Cotton Challies—All colors and designs; regular value 6c; Mill End Price, per yard 4c.

Kindergarten Cloth—The best cloth made for children's dresses and suits; regular value 25c; Mill End Price, per yard 15c.

Dress Gingham—Plaids and stripes; regular value 10c; Mill End Price, per yard 5c.

Percales—36 inches wide; good quality; mostly light colors; regular value 10c; Mill End Price, per yard 7c.

Serpentine Crepe—All the newest designs; regular value 18c; Mill End Price, per yard 12½c.

Colored Ratine—The most popular fabric for spring; regular value 25c; Mill End Price, per yard 15c.

Batiste—Fine sheer quality in a large variety of plain colors; regular value 10c; Mill End Price, per yard 5c.

Ripplette—Excellent for children's dresses and skirts; regular value 18c; Mill End Price, per yard 11c.

Fine Zephyr Gingham—Stripes and plaids; regular value 15c; Mill End Price, per yard 7c.

Poplin—Plain and fancy weaves; regular value 25c and 35c; Mill End Price 15c.

Voile—Plain colors only; all colors; regular value 15c; Mill End Price, per yard 8c.

Shirting Cheviot—Fine quality; light or dark; regular value 12½c; Mill End Price, per yard 8c.

Mercedized Batiste—Beautiful quality; regular value 25c; Mill End Price 12½c.

Seersucker Gingham—All staple stripes; regular value 12½c; Mill End Price 8c.

Percale—36 inches wide; dark colors; light or dark excellent designs; regular value 15c; Mill End Price 9c.

Fine Shirting Madras—Also Pongee; excellent designs; 32 inches wide; regular value 25c; Mill End Price, per yard 12½c.

Percale—36 inches wide; best quality; light or dark excellent designs; regular value 15c; Mill End Price 9c.

Season's Latest Fabrics

2,000 Yards of Serge of the best \$1.50 and \$1.75 qualities; 48 inches wide and the choicest shades; Mill End Price 75c.

54 inch Serges in the best shades for Spring suits and skirts; more than 1,000 yards; \$1.75 and \$2.00 qualities; Mill End Price 89c.

One lot of 54 inch Serges, mostly dark shades; good 75c quality; Mill End Price 39c.

Wool Voiles in all new shades; 100 pieces for this sale; \$1.75 and \$2.00 qualities; Mill End Price 59c.

For this sale the mills and factories ship their samples, their store-house stocks and pour out the inevitable ends of pieces by car lots, reminding us of "The Greatest Show on Earth." With the unopened cars standing on the side tracks, in the railroad yards, our store is full to its very roof on every floor. The arrangement for this sale, for we know thousands are waiting for it, is of beautiful proportions. It will be rushed forward on a gigantic scale never before attempted. Our customers will glide to and fro in the midst of goods distinguished for their fashions, finery and newness they will make an impression on your minds that will never wear off. The exhaustless assortment of everything will force you to exclaim, wonderful! wonderful! Mr. C. A. Lockhart, the originator of this nationally known business, has waged a continuous and broadly successful warfare of education for the Lockhart "Mill End" Sale for 15 years, and he has brought down to a unit the ringing hammer and mighty power of co-operation on the part of an endless chain of public confidence of which each link represents a customer welded by an unquenchable love nothing can sever. Our Mill End customers are profound thinkers, expert economic mathematicians and accomplished housewives, who know what "Mill-End Cost" on new goods means to them.

Linen Values Women will not want to miss

Table Damask—Good quality, bleached linen; regular value 59c; Mill End Price, per yard 39c.

Table Damask—61 inches wide; heavy weight; bleached linen; regular value 75c; Mill End Price, per yard 59c.

Table Cloth—Size 56x78; mercerized and hemstitched; regular value \$1.50; Mill End Price, each 89c.

Red Table Damask—Heavy weight; good designs; regular value 35c; Mill End Price 23c.

Turkish Towels—Large size; heavy weight; regular value 25c; Mill End Price, each 15c.

Turkish Towels—Good size and quality; regular value 20c; Mill End Price 10c.

Towels—Size 16x36; fine hemstitched damask; regular value 25c; Mill End Price, 15c.

Huck Towels—Hemmed, soft finish; size 21x39; regular value 15c; Mill End Price 10c.

Huck Towels—Hemmed, size 14x23, regular value 7c; Mill End Price, each 4c.

The fine qualities of Domesticity you are accustomed to Muslins, Sheetings, Blankets, Pillow Cases, Sheets

Unbleached Muslin—36 inches wide; good weight; regular value 7c; Mill End Price 5c.

Pillow Cases—Heaviest weight; bleached; sizes 42x36 and 45x36; regular value 18c; Mill End Price, each 12½c.

Bleached Muslin—36 inches wide, heaviest weight; regular value 12½c; Mill End Price 9c.

Bleached Sheets—Fine quality; bleached and seamless; sizes 72x90; regular value 65c; Mill End Price, each 49c.

Calico Shirting Prints—Dark fancies and robe prints; regular value 7c; Mill End Price, per yard 4c.

Bleached Sheets—Size 81x90; heaviest weight and seamless; regular value 95c; Mill End Price, each 65c.

Pillow Cases—Size 45x36, good weight, soft finish; regular value 14c; Mill End Price, each 10c.

Apron Gingham—Heavy weight; mostly blue checks; regular value 8c; Mill End Price, per yard 5c.

Bleached Sheets—Double bed size and seamless; heavy weight; regular value 65c; Mill End Price, each 49c.

Blankets—11-4 size; heavy weight; regular value \$2.25; Mill End Price, per pair \$1.49.

Curtain Etamine—40 inches wide, with narrow stripe; regular value 20c; Mill End Price, per yard 9c.

Bleached Muslin—Heavy weight and soft; regular value 10c; Mill End Price, yard 7c.

Now is the time for wise women to anticipate their
Spring Needs in White Goods
For Muslin-Wear
as well as Waists and Dresses

Striped Dimity—White; fine quality; regular value 15c; Mill End Price 8c.

Pique—White; good quality; medium and fine weaves; regular value 25c; Mill End Price 15c.

White Goods—Fancy figured; regular value 35c; Mill End Price 15c.

Mercerized Madras—White figured; regular value 25c; Mill End Price, per yard 12½c.

Mercerized Bengaline—Just the thing for white suits; regular value 35c; Mill End Price, per yard 15c.

White Dress Swiss—Sheer quality with fancy figures; regular value 25c; Mill End Price, per yard 10c.

Lawn—40 inches wide; medium weight; fine quality; regular value 20c; Mill End Price, per yard 9c.

Madras—In white stripes; suitable for pajamas; 36 inches wide; regular value 15c; Mill End Price, per yard 9c.

Mercerized Batiste—Fine sheer quality, 40-inch, regular value 20c; Mill End Price 9c.

Long Cloth—36 inches wide; good quality; regular value 12½c; Mill End Price 7c.

Madras—Fine quality; 32 inches wide; in neat stripes for shirts; regular value 30c; Mill End Price 15c.

White Dimity—Good quality; regular value 10c; Mill End Price, per yard 6c.

Dimity—Checks only; beautiful quality; regular value 25c; Mill End Price, per yard 12½c.

White Flaxon—Fine quality in stripes and checks; regular value 25c; Mill End Price, per yard 15c.

Cambric—Fine quality; 36 inches wide; regular value 17c; Mill End Price, per yard 10c.

Long Cloth—Fine quality; 36 inches wide; regular value 18c; Mill End Price, per yard 9c.

Quilts—Large size; heavy weight and hemmed; regular value \$1.75; Mill End Price, each 98c.

Crochet Quilts—Large size and hemmed; regular value \$1.50; Mill End Price, each 85c.

Crochet Quilts—Good quality and hemmed; regular value \$1.00; Mill End Price, each 59c.

All New, Desirable Goods

Large quantity of Foulards, very pretty patterns and rich colorings; 42 inches wide; \$1.75 to \$2.00 quality; Mill End Price 69c.

plaid blues, whites and greys, 36 inches to 42 inches wide; values \$2.00 line stripe; also plain white; excellent for Spring suits; \$1.25 quality; to \$12.00 per yard; Mill End Prices 49c, 79c and 98c.

The G. M. McKelvey Company : : Youngstown, Ohio

CONFIDENCE FIRST, THEN COMMERCE

Way to Reciprocity With Latin America Is Pointed Out.

Washington, Jan. 29.—John Barrett, director general of the Pan-American union, in a signed statement, prepared for the I. N. S., points the way to reciprocity with Latin America. Barrett is an authority on the trade possibilities of the 20 republics to the south of the United States, having been minister to Argentina, Panama and Colombia. It is his opinion that the greatest opportunity for worthy achievement ahead of the incoming national administration will be in promoting trade relations that will build up the commerce between the United States and South America. Here is what he says:

By John Barrett.

The United States is face to face with a mighty opportunity. Will she take the advantage of it or will she neglect it? Her attitude depends upon the attitude of the great newspapers. It is no exaggeration to state that no administration ever took charge of the government of the United States with a greater opportunity in foreign relations than is presented to the coming one in our 20 sister republics. With no reflection whatever upon the present administration, its policies and its methods, but simply looking into the future, I say unhesitatingly that the greatest opportunity and responsibility before this nation during the next four years is its opportunity and responsibility in South and Central America and the countries of the Caribbean. The vital necessity of the hour in dealing with these countries is not to capture their commerce. It is to win their confidence. The people and the press of the United States must give the press and the people of the 20 southern republics a square deal. The press and people of the United States must stop any suggestion of a patronizing attitude in dealing with Latin America. What is wanted is a strong note and a prevailing tone of appreciation. We must give the Latin-American countries and people credit for the remarkable things they have done; for their wonderful history, for their splendid resources, for their mighty opportunities in the family of nations.

Go After Commerce.

Proud of our enormous commerce, our enormous growth and our wonderful cities, we have failed to comprehend that these 20 countries south of us, although off the great east and west routes of travel and population, last year conducted a foreign trade, bought and sold products with the rest of the world, valued at the mighty total of nearly \$2,500,000,000. This stag-

gers those who have not studied Latin America, but they must be all the more impressed when they realize that this represents an increase of nearly \$1,000,000,000 in the last ten years. The Pan-American union, the international organization in Washington maintained by all of the American republics, the United States and its 20 sisters, Latin-American governments, is striving in every way to build up the commerce, the prestige and the prosperity of every republic in the western hemisphere, from the United States and Mexico on the north to Argentina and Chile on the south. During the six years of the present administration of the Pan-American union, or since it was reorganized in early 1907, the annual trade of the United States with these 20 countries lying south of it has grown from less than \$500,000,000 to nearly \$750,000,000. The canal will soon be opened. Its opening, however, will be meaningless unless the United States gets ready for it. The slogan of the American people should be "Get ready for the Panama canal and go after Pan-American commerce."

BANKER GETS FIVE-YEAR TERM

Former Cashier of Michigan Institution Pleads Guilty to Charge of Making False Reports.

Detroit, Jan. 29.—Henry T. Carpenter, former cashier of the Farmers' National bank of Union City, Mich., pleaded guilty in federal district court to an indictment charging him with making false reports to the controller of the currency, as to the condition of his bank.

He was sentenced to five years imprisonment at Fort Leavenworth, Kan. Carpenter was arrested in March, 1911, after an examiner found \$56,000 of alleged worthless "paper" in the bank's vaults.

Co-ed Minus Toe After Dance.
Oxford, O., Jan. 29.—Because an awkward student walked on her foot while dancing, Miss Hattie Lampman of Holgate, O., a pretty co-ed in the normal college of Miami university, is shy one of her little toes. She previously had suffered from an ingrowing toe nail, but after the accident at the varsity party blood poison developed, and physicians decided upon amputation as the only means of saving her life.

Advertisements in The Dispatch.

The Finer Lines

Brent tossed Carleton's check aside scornfully. Its acceptance would have involved the carrying out of a commission which beneath Brent's rigid code took on the aspect of dishonesty, and placing it in an envelope addressed to Carleton he left it upon his desk.

He felt the need of fresher air and strode into the street, his steps instinctively carrying him toward Evelyn Wayne. At their last meeting, when he had asked her to be his wife, she had responded only by an impatient tapping of her foot. She had promised him an answer in a few days and Brent rang the bell with a quick decision.

He allowed her the few conventional remarks with which she sought to avert the crisis, then turned to her abruptly and dashed past the barriers which she imposed.

"Last week you refused to take Blaisdell's case, and that is only one of many which you have put aside. You're not a rich man, Phil, and, as you see, I am an extravagant woman."

He strode to her side and forced her to meet his searching gaze.

"Would you have wished me to take Blaisdell's case when I knew that he deserved all, and more, than justice could deal?"

"Other men do; forceful, dominating men, such as Craig. It meant thousands of dollars, Phil. You draw your lines too finely."

"Can a man draw too fine a line between himself and his honor, Evelyn?"

"It would seem so."

"His face flamed. 'You mean this?' he demanded. 'Is this the price I must pay for you?'"

She winced. "I'm only asking you to do what other men have done, men who are respected and who have succeeded."

He had moved toward the door and looked back at her with grave seriousness.

"You're demanding my success, then, at any price?"

She stood leaning against the mantel, tall and fine, smiling back at him with a radiant, magnetic charm.

ly had lost much of its sting. Her viewpoint had been justified by a man who stood high in the world's esteem. He sat in the envelope in his hand until the office grew dark, then returned to the street and deliberately dropped it in the nearest box. He walked aimlessly from the city until a stream of light coming from an open window caused him to pause, his eyes held by the pure, rare profile of Leslie Burns as she sat reading in the bright glow. He recognized her instantly, although they had met but a few times, and with only a dim understanding of the emotion which prompted him, he rang the bell.

She welcomed him with an open friendliness, and in a quick understanding of his mental repression talked brightly of impersonal things.

He searched her pure, womanly loveliness with a new stinging apprehension, but as he steeled, earnest gaze met his own he felt a sudden impouring of strength. She seemed permeated by rare, high-souled purpose, and with a quick pulsing of his heart Brent knew why he had returned Carleton's check, why he had drawn so fine a line, and in a glow of exultation faced her with clear, unflinching eyes.

He resumed his work with added zest, and in a few months won the case which made him famous.

He responded reluctantly to Evelyn Wayne's summons and gravely felt her eager greeting. He was quick to note the change in her, a new suggestion of softness, which at once caused her to seem older and more womanly. It was he who now imposed the impersonal element to their discourse. But at length she moved to his side and placed her hand upon his arm.

"You have succeeded, Phil," she burst out, "but now that you've broken down your rigid code I know that it was this which I loved most in you. I did not think that I would care, but I can't bear to think of you doing as these other men have done."

He knew that she estimated him according to her own standard, but his eyes softened for a moment and he made a movement toward her. Then a swift, bitter flash of memory caused him to draw back and move toward the door.

"I believed in the case, Evelyn," he said simply, "or I could not have won it. The way which you pointed out did not spell success to me."

He winced at the flash of pain in her eyes, but turned from her and closed the door between them.

He knew that Leslie awaited him and he walked toward her house swiftly, finally entering her presence as one who faces a sanctuary.—ADELA LOUISE KIMBALL.

Developing Great Industry.
The steel entering into the manufacture of automobile wheels during the year amounted to 15,000 tons in the country alone.

Put your ad. in the Harp of Various things column.

SET TWIN AT "WORK"

HOW GEN. SHERMAN MADE 'HUMORIST PAY FARE.

Author Compelled to Pose as Famous Soldier While the Latter Smoked Contentedly in His Private Car.

Albert Bigelow Paine tells of the time when Mark Twain on his way to West Point to deliver an address found himself in the same train with General Sherman, who had been attending a dinner in Hartford.

"A pleasant incident followed, which Clemens himself used to relate. Gen. Sherman attended the banquet and Secretary of War Robert Lincoln. Next morning Clemens and Twichell were leaving for West Point, where they were to address the military students, guests on the same special train on which Lincoln and Sherman had their private car. This car was at the end of the train, and when the two passengers reached the station Sherman and Lincoln were out on the rear platform addressing the multitude. Clemens and Twichell went in and, taking seats, waited for them.

"As the speakers finished the train started, but they still remained outside, bowing and waving to the assembled citizens, so that it was under good headway before they came in. Sherman came up to Clemens, who sat smoking unconcernedly.

"Well," he said, 'who told you you could go in this car?'"

"Nobody," said Clemens.

"Do you expect to pay extra fare?" asked Sherman.

"No," said Clemens; "I don't expect to pay any fare."

"O, you don't! Then you'll work your way."

"Sherman took off his coat and military hat and made Clemens put them on."

"Now," said he, 'whenever the train stops you get out on the platform and represent me and make a speech.'"

"It was not long before the train stopped and Clemens, according to orders, stepped out on the rear platform and bowed to the crowd. There was a cheer at the sight of his military uniform. Then the cheer waned, became a murmur of uncertainty, followed by an undertone of discussion. Presently somebody said:

"Say, that ain't Sherman; that's Mark Twain," which brought another cheer.

Then Sherman had to come out, too, and the result was that both spoke. They kept this up at the different stations and sometimes Robert Lincoln came out with them, and when there was time all three spoke, much to the satisfaction of their audiences."

—Harper's Weekly.

CHICAGO NEEDS MORE KITCHENS

To Educate the Girls Who Are the Housewives of the Future.

More kitchens are needed in Chicago, not to feed the masses, but to educate the classes of girls who in a few years will be the housewives of the city. At the meeting of the buildings and grounds committee of the Board of Education recently, Mrs. Ella Flagg Young, superintendent of schools, asked the committee to recommend to the board that kitchens be installed in the schools where household arts are to be taught. There are approximately 250 of these schools, and about 75 kitchens are already equipped. This means about 175 new ones and when they are built, gymnasiums probably will be installed at the same time, at an average cost for both kitchen and gymnasium of a trifle of more than \$1,000.

Mrs. Young had a conference with the chairman of the buildings and grounds committee and it was agreed to send a communication on the subject to the committee.

Scarcity of Bird Food.
The scarcity of insects due to dry conditions have made it very hard for birds to pick up a living, according to the office force of the St. Paul Humane Society.

Robins especially, who subsist largely on angleworms, are having difficulty in feeding their young that are being hatched everywhere at this time. The worms have gone down far from the surface, where moisture is to be found, and are safe from the robins. "Not only are insects very scarce, but berries upon which birds are accustomed to feed are also dried up," said J. S. Fugate of St. Paul, secretary of the State Society for the Prevention of Cruelty.

"In a short time the young birds will be hatching out and the old ones will have to hurry to keep them in food unless people help them," said Mr. Fugate.

GIRL'S FIRST TRAIN RIDE.
When Car Lurches at Curve 15-Year-Old Miss Haa Hysteria.

Although she was born and raised within a stone's throw of railroad tracks, it was not until recently that Jennie Quimby of Mendham, N. J., fifteen years old, ever rode in a railroad train. She was accompanied on her initial ride by her grandmother, Mrs. Jane Sayre, who hadn't ridden behind a locomotive in twenty-five years, and her sister, Miss Jennie Quimby, who was eighteen years old when she had her first ride in a train.

When nearing the Bender curve, which is one of the most dangerous on the railroad, the car tilted slightly, and the young girl became so frightened that she almost went into hysterics. It was several minutes before she could be calmed by her relatives.

Being fair in business is a very expensive way of running it.

DRINKING FOUNTAIN FOR CHICK

It Can Be Made at Home with Small Cost.

It is important that the little chicks have plenty of pure fresh water at all times. It is not always easy to provide it, however, especially when the chicks are supplied with water in the ordinary way—in a shallow saucer or tin pan. If filthy drinking water is allowed to remain before the chicks any length of time they will invariably fall prey to some of the ailments to which they are subject.

Drinking vessels should be thoroughly cleaned once a day and scalded once a week at least. Galvanized or earthenware vessels are best. The larger the vessel, especially for adult fowls, the better—the water remains cool much longer. In the warm weather the drinking vessel should be set in a cool, shady place—never



where the direct rays of the sun fall upon it. The water in the little chicks' vessel should be changed four or five times a day and in that of the adult fowls at least twice a day during the summer months.

Instead of using an old dish or broken crock for a watering vessel a water fountain can be provided at small cost. Gallon and two gallon containers are the best sizes for adult fowls. A very satisfactory inverted fountain for the little chicks can be made from a tomato can by punching a few holes around the edge near the top and after filling it and inverting the saucer over it quickly turning it up with the saucer underneath as shown in the illustration. Only a small amount of water is in view in the saucer at one time and yet as it is used up the saucer is continuously refilled up to the top of the holes in the tin can.—Indianapolis News.